

150 points, 2 hours, open book, open notes. Notebooks are due with the exam.

Good luck and have a good semester break

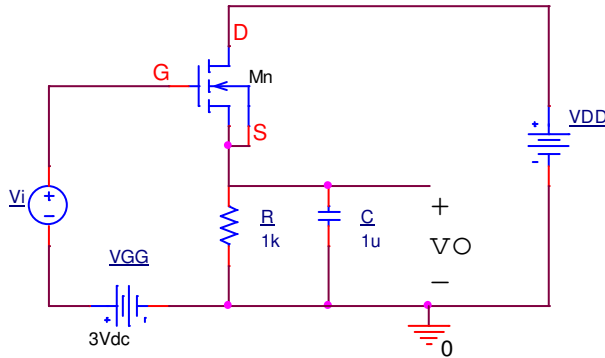
Of use may be that the s-domain operation on the unit step function  $1(t)$  is  $1/s$  and on  $e^{at}1(t)$  is  $1/(s-a)$

1. (60 points, 40 minutes)

For the circuit of this problem assume that  $C_{gs}=C_{gd}=0$  and when in saturation the transistor is described by

$$I_D = k(V_{GS}-V_{TO})^2(1+\lambda V_{DS})$$

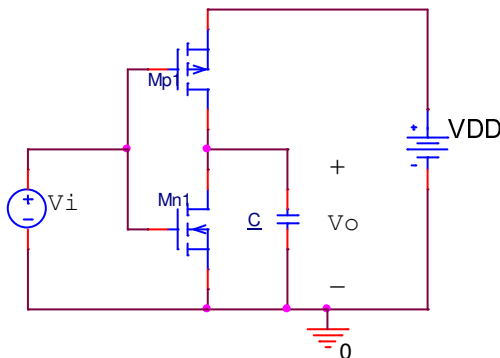
The turn-on voltage is  $V_{TO} = 1V$ ;  $V_{DD}=6V$ ,  $V_{GG}=3V$ .  $v_i$  is a small signal voltage source input while  $R=1K\Omega$  and  $C=1\mu Fd$ . The Q point drain current value is  $I_D=1mA$



- Find the Q point values of  $V_{GS}$  and  $V_{DS}$ ; verify that the transistor is in saturation.
- If  $\lambda=0.1$  give the value of  $k$ .
- Give the value of  $g_m$  and  $g_o$  of the transistor at the Q point.
- Draw the small signal equivalent circuit.
- Give the small signal voltage transfer function  $T(s)=v_o/v_i$ .

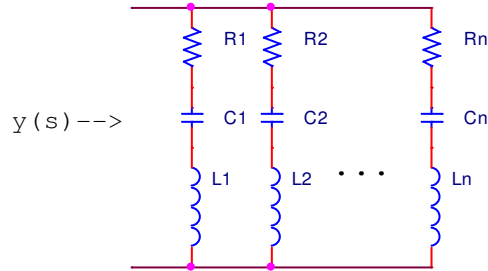
2. (60 points, 40 minutes)

For the following circuit, assume  $M_p$  and  $M_n$  are fully complementary with  $k=10^{-6}$ ,  $C=1\mu Fd$ ,  $V_{DD}=6V$  and  $V_{TO_p}=-V_{DD}/6$ . Also assume  $\lambda$ ,  $C_{gs}$ , and  $C_{gd}$  all zero, as well.



- If, at  $t=0^-$ ,  $v_o=v_i=V_{DD}/2$ , and then the input changes to  $v_i(t)=0$  for  $0 < t$  show that for  $0 < t$   $M_p$  will be in the Ohmic state and give the state of  $M_n$ .
- Set up the differential equation for  $x(t)=V_{DD}-v_o(t)$  for  $0 < t$
- Give the time  $t_5$  at which  $v_o(t_5)=5$ .

3. (30 points, 20 minutes)



For this circuit where  $n$  is a positive integer and all element values are non-negative:

- Give the input admittance  $y(s)$  and its poles along with one of its zeros.
- For  $n=2$  and  $R_1=R_2=0$ ,  $L_1=L_2=1$  and  $4C_2=C_1=1$ , give the current response to a unit step function of voltage when all initial conditions (at  $t=0^-$ ) are zero.